

LIVE ST

TO LET—LIVERY STABLE, NOS. 110-112 E. Fourth St., near Main; will hold 100 horses and vehicles. Apply 428 S. MAIN ST.





FOR SALE—1 SPAN HORSES.  heavy draught bays; 1 span blacks. **WARRIOR HORSES**, also a lot of single, double, or triple horses, cheap; 1 span ponies, harness and carriage, at a sacrifice; good top buggy cheap. **FASHION STABLE, 219 E. First st.**

monthly payments, at NILES' FINE STOCK
NCR, E. Washington st. cor. Maple ave; cows
and calves, purebred and crotch built.

OR SALE—AT L. L. STABLES.
A nice entire match horse, price \$150.00, dou-
ble and a single set of harness, 1 pair mules, 1
half team, 1 pair driving horses, 1 two-seated
riage. L. WILHELM, 826 S. Main.

OR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S
entire, driving horse, well bred, sound,
stylish, fearless and fast. Will ex-
change for standard fly or mare in foal.
Inquire 207 N. HANSEN ST. E. L. A. 11

OR SALE—4 GOOD, STRONG WORK
horses, in good condition, will be sold very
cheap. See them at HAVEN HAZEN
and MISSION STS., near Fredericksburg Brew-

<p>FOR SALE—WM. RONAN OF INYO Co. is at 224 Aliso st., with a fine assortment of draught and carriage horses; call and inspect my stock.</p> <p>FOR SALE—HORSES: DRIVING and work horses, double or single; cash, trade, or on time, approved notes. J. G. LARK, Station D.</p> <p>FOR SALE—A KIND AND GENTLE pony, well broken, to saddle or harness; a good trotter. Inquire at 921 S. city.</p> <p>FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF 4-year-old black horses; can drive single, at DR. SMALL'S STABLE, Hill st. near</p>	<p>10  14  MRS 15  14 </p>
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FOR SALE—A FAMILY MARE, Phaeton and harness; strictly a woman's driving animal. **HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 Broadway.**
OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FAMILY mare, buggy and harness for organ or piano. Inquire of **W. P. KOSS, Pico Heights. 11**
FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FINE LARGE fresh registered Jersey cow; will milk 40 lbs. daily. Apply **30 E. MAIN ST. 15**
WANTED TO EXCHANGE WORK horses for hay and manure. **PACIFIC BARNHOUSE, 803 E. First st. 12**
FOR SALE—2 FRESH MILCH COWS, also 1 fine Jersey heifer. Cor. Ninth and Central ave. **P. MATHISON. 11**

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, PHAETON and harness; must be a bargain. Box No. 88, TIMES OFFICE. 11

FOR SALE—THE SERVICE OF ONE of the best Jersey bull, at 814 S. GRAND ST.; price \$2—Tel. 730.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD WORK, 1 FINE driving horse; guaranteed safe and reliable. 331 S. SPRING ST.

WANTED—GOOD BARLEY HAY in exchange for good horse. Address F. 45, TIMES OFFICE. 10

FOR SALE—A GOOD SPAN OF work horses; price \$80 if sold at once. 100 S. 1ST ST. 

CORSEY, WAGONS AND CARRIAGES

exchange for good horse. Address F
x 45, TIMES OFFICE. 10

FOR SALE—A GOOD SPAN OF
work horses: price \$80 if sold at
once. 78 E PICO ST. 10

HORSES, WAGONS AND CARRIAGES
bought and sold. 225 REQUENA ST.

OR SALE—SHETLAND PONY,
well broken. Call 428 ALISO ST. 10

FOR EXCHANGE.

OR EXCHANGE WE OFFER LOTS
in Chicago, clear of incumbrance, worth
\$5,000 (can be divided in parcels to suit.) in ex-

FOR EXCHANGE.

OR EXCHANGE. WE OFFER LOTS OF CHANCE IN CHICAGO, clear of Incumbance would \$5,000 (can be divided in parcels to suit.) In exchange for property in Los Angeles city, Boyle Heights preferred.

OR EXCHANGE. 11 rooms, with large lot, on Staten Island, N. Y., only 30 minutes' ride from city, value \$12,000, in exchange for house in Los Angeles city, or improved alfalfa farm in Los Angeles or Orange Co.


SUPLKEE & GOUCHER, 311 S. Broadway.
7-9-10

OR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR
San Francisco property, a large soap factory, with 100 employees, in Los Angeles city, for sale or rent or exchange for property in San Francisco.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR
San Francisco property, a large soap factory, with machinery, warehouse, boiler, available, etc., desirably located in city of Los Angeles, Cal.; only one other manufacturing plant in this area in California. Apply to JOHN H. MOOREHEAD, 214 S. Broadway, or J. M. MOOREHEAD, Mountain View, Cal.

OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR INCOME
Minneapolis property, one of the finest and most improved 10 acres, unincumbered, located in prime residential section, with splendidly landscaped and elegant; the most completely furnished home in the county. W. H. NEILSON, 1000 Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR INCOME
Minneapolis property, one of the finest and
improved 10 acres, unincumbered, located
mile outside city of Los Angeles; buildings
complete, most complete and modern
located home in the county. W. H. NEIS-
ENDER, 213 W. First st.

OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL 
house and lot or vacant lots in this
city, a beautiful 5-room cottage and bath, sta-
tion, garage, swimming pool, and other am-
plified residence streets in Oakland; price \$2500, clear
incumbrance. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. 4th

OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT, MODERN
house, 4 bedrooms, south porch, close to ex-
change for smaller and cheaper house, or will

sidence streets in Oakland: price \$2500, clear
incumbance. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W.
cond. 12

OR EXCHANGE--A NEAT, MODERN
6-room house, south part of city, in ex-
change for smaller and cheaper house or
exchange for small stock of merchandise. F.
PIEPER & CO., 105 Broadway. 11

OR EXCHANGE--5 ACRES ON CENTRAL
ave., near the city, small house, the fin-
est soil; must be sold, price way down of
all other small lots and not as part pay-
MENT. ARKY, 118 S. Broadway. 10

OR EXCHANGE--FOR COTTAGE IN
southwest part of city, a highly improved
beautiful 5 acres on Vermont ave.; price
\$10000.00. ARKY, 118 S. Broadway. 10

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR COTTAGE in southwest part of city, a highly improved & beautiful 5 acres on Vermont ave.; price \$10,000; clear of incumbrance. **NOLAN & SMITH, 1000 N. 4th St.**

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE CORNER lot in Chicago, 1 block from suburban station of Rock Island R. R., for Los Angeles northwest vacant. **OSCAR RIMON, 1048 W. 10th St.**

FOR EXCHANGE—A 40-ACRE IMPROVED ranch near Wilmington, in exchange for 5-acre cottage in city near car line; will assume incumbrance. **F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 Broad-**

thwest vacant. OSCAR KIMION, 1040 W. 11th St.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 40-ACRE IMPROVED
cottage near Wilmington for exchange for 5-
room cottage in city near car line; will assume
balance. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broad-
way. 11

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO 6-ROOM COT-
tages and one 3-room cottage, near Sec-
ond-street Park, will exchange for business
place. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broad-
way. 11

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY IN
this city, a highly improved and beautiful
home in Santa Barbara, price \$3500, clear
title. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.
12

OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY In this city, a highly improved and beautiful home in Santa Barbara; price \$3500, clear of insurance. **NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.**

OR EXCHANGE—OR SALE, CHAS orange, grazing and farming land with springs; business block, houses, lots, bee hives, etc. **C. WILLIAMS, 230 W. First.**

OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROP. Improved or unimproved, 100 acres of choice land in the Lanekashum ranch; price \$600. **NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.**

OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot, value \$600, southwest part of

OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY LOT. PROPERTY, improved or unimproved, 100 acres or less, in the Lakeland ranch, price \$6000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second, 12

OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, value \$6000, southwest part of lot, for vacant lot near in. Address P, box 19

OR EXCHANGE—A NICE HOME AND THOROUGHbred poultry business; will assume Incumbence. RUSCHHAUPT, 608 Bank st. 19

OR EXCHANGE—GOOD FRUIT LAND near the city for a good residence property unimproved. J. J. GOSPER, 129 S. Spring st. 10

OR EXCHANGE—A LIST OF CHOICE

OR EXCHANGE—GOOD FRUIT LAND
near the city for a good residence property
incombured. J. J. GOSPER, 129 S. Spring st.

OR EXCHANGE—A LIST OF CHOICE
California ranch and city property for
Western property. V. G. BAKER, 213 W. First.

OR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT, GRAND
broadway and cash for house and lot. Call at
14 S. BROADWAY.

OR EXCHANGE—HARDWARE: NEW
assorted stock. POINDESTER & LIST,
17 W. 24.

OR EXCHANGE—FINE DIAMONDS FOR
any kind of jewelry. J. H. SPRING ST.

S. BROADWAY. 10
OR EXCHANGE—HARDWARE: NEW
 assorted stock. **POINDEXTER & LIST**
 W. 2d.
OR EXCHANGE—FINE DIAMONDS FOR
 a lot. Room 6, 226 S. SPRING ST.

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THE HYGELIAN HOME **FOR INVALIDS**
 This is now open for the reception of patients.
 The location is the most healthful in the city.
 All classes of non-contagious diseases, acute
 and chronic, received; also injuries, deformities,
 and cases requiring special treatment. Physicians
 will have the exclusive treatment of their own

is now open for the reception of patients. The location is the most healthful in the city. All classes of non-contagious diseases, acute or chronic, received; also injuries, deformities, etc., requiring surgery. Patients are treated exclusively treatment of their own patients. The manager will be constantly on duty. Terms moderate.

Address DR. J. HANNON,
525 Sand st.

ELECT SANITARIUM—TRAINED NURSING, baths, diet attention, under direction of Misses Stirling, M. D. late of the U. S. Army Service, and Misses Stirling, M. D. late of the U. S. Army, principal of Dufferin Medical College for nurses, British India; terms very moderate. 14 Park Lane, New York City.

AMERICAN WILLIAMS, M.D. M.D. M.D.

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Mrs. Stirling, M. D., late of Medical Service,
British India; Principal, Dufferin Medical College for
Women, British India; terms very moderate.
14 PASADENA AVE., E.

HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., M. C. P. S.
O. specialist in diseases of the head,
throat, and chest; also diagnoses of females.
Compound Oxygen and Medicated Inhalations
used in diseases of the respiratory organs. Of-
fice, 1001 Broadway.

MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH—SPECIALTY,
midwifery; ladies cared for during con-
finement, at 727 Bellevue ave.

DENTISTS.

MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH—SPECIALTY,
Midwifery, ladies cared for during con-
finement, at 727 Bellevue ave.

DENTISTS.

1892—ESTABLISHED—1862.
R. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST, 212 OF SPRING
and First sts. Wilson Block; take care
of teeth. Teeth filled painlessly; gold crown and
bridge work; teeth extracted without pain.
Room 39.

R. H. W. BRODBECK, DENTIST, 1, RE-
model to 223 S. Spring st., rooms 2 and 3.

R. TOLSTUHER, DENTIST, 108 1/2 N.
Spring st., rooms 2, 5, 7. Painless extrac-

R. H. W. BRODBECK, DENTIST. RE-
moved to 223 S. Spring st., rooms 2 and 3.
R. TOLHURST, DENTIST. 108½ N.
Spring st., rooms 2, 6, 7. Painless extrac-
tion.

R. G. CUNNINGHAM, DENTIST. 31 N.
Spring st., rooms 1 and 2, Phillips Block.

R. PARKER, FORMERLY THIRD AND
Broadway, has located at 145 N. SPRING.

R. FRANK V. McBEATH, DENTIST—
Workman Building, 280½ S. Spring st.

B. FRANK V. McBEATH, DENTIST—
Workman Building, 290½ S. Spring st.

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PUBLISHERS OF THE
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The Science News predicts that the winters in our zone will uniformly become milder for the next 900 years.

Two weekly papers of San Diego county—the Fairbrook Southern Californian and the Encinitas Journal—suspended publication last week.

The Anaheim Cooperative Beet Sugar Company was to complete its organization yesterday, all preliminaries having been accomplished.

Strong opposition to the \$600,000 county road scheme is developing in San Diego county. The National City Record and most of the interior papers are against it.

"Does lying pay?" is a question recently discussed by a Young Men's Christian Association in a Colorado town. Well, it hardly ever pays if it can lie out of it.

The U and I combination, which is billed to appear in Los Angeles this week, are having a heap of trouble over their finances in a San Francisco court. Receiver Falk is charged with misappropriating the money which has come into his hands.

POSTAL-CARDS of the new issue are beginning to make their appearance. They come in three sizes, one smaller and one larger than the old, and one the same size. They are better paper than the aforesaid cards and may be written upon with a pen with some satisfaction.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Herald claims that orange growing is no longer an experiment in that section, having been successfully prosecuted for four years. It claims further that navel oranges ripen so much earlier there that they may be placed in the market before either California or Florida oranges are in a condition to be picked.

DISCUSSING the gorgeous Monte Carlo scheme projected for Santa Cruz Island, the San Francisco Chronicle says:

It is impossible to say at this time whether this scheme is contemplated in earnest or whether it is some sort of a burlesque joke. If it is intended seriously the company to which Mr. Chapin refers will find some obstacles in its way. The island of Santa Cruz is within the jurisdiction of the State of California, and we may be very certain that no Legislature will permit the carrying out of such a plan as is contemplated.

THE ORANGE NEWS says that in the orange section of the Santa Ana Valley citrus fruits have not been damaged in the least degree, and the injury in other sections of the valley has been very small. The new growth in some places has been nipped by the frost and is discolored, but no permanent damage has been done. Previous reports of injury in that section from frost are said to have been exaggerated.

IT IS BELIEVED that the vigorous efforts put forth by the United States troops to suppress the revolution which Garza attempted to organize this side the line will tend to strengthen the bond of good feeling between this country and Mexico. Hitherto our Southern neighbors have been prone to be suspicious of us, thinking that we were always looking upon their territory with an eye to conquest. The attitude of the United States Government toward their revolutionists will help to disabuse their minds.

JUDGES THOUTT, who has been elected as presiding judge of San Francisco's Superior bench, is spoken of as a man of fine legal attainments and of no previous entanglements so far as known. He has it in his power to make a great name for himself by exercising his influence in favor of straight-out justice and letting it strike wherever it will. We are told that ten righteous men might have saved the wicked city of Sodom and Gomorrah. San Francisco ought to be able to produce thirteen for her own salvation from the bootleggers. If the San Francisco judges—in naming the grand jury will select men of integrity and force, a body may be found in strict conformity to law, which will take up the work laid down by the late grand jury and push it to a satisfactory conclusion. Judge Thoutt and his coadjutors are now on probation before the people. What will they do with the sacred trust imposed upon them?

SENATOR STEWART of Nevada claims that the act of 1878, the Bland act, revived the act of 1877, which provides that "gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositors." Senator Stewart says that the omission to enforce this provision is unconstitutional. It seems to have been overlooked by all the parties who have examined the question, and he is confident that the Judiciary Committee must decide that the act of 1877 is in force. If this be so, then there is no necessity for passing another free coinage bill. There is now pending in the Senate a bill, introduced by Senator Stewart, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to make it the duty of the proper officers of the mint to receive and coin silver bullion for the benefit of the depositors.

OUR FAMOUS CAPTAINS.

The Great Books for Veteran Soldiers and American Citizens.

There are thousands of comrades who fought during the war under the leadership of the four great generals, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McClellan, who would have purchased the memoirs of these historic captains when published had the price been placed at a reasonable figure. There is an opportunity now, however, as the Cosmopolitan Magazine of New York has purchased 600,000 volumes of the memoirs in the original subscription editions, bound in green and gold cloth, and is almost giving them away in connection with yearly subscriptions to that popular magazine. They contain the personal history of the great commanders, and form an indispensable part of the history of the country. No library, private or public, large or little, is complete without them.

By special contract THE TIMES is enabled to give its readers the benefit of this great offer, which is fully explained in our advertising pages. Never has a book had such a sale in the United States as "Gen. Grant's Memoirs." Over 650,000 copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7 has placed it beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances. If 650,000 people have been willing to pay \$7 for "Grant's Memoirs," there must be some thousands more in California who will want them at the low price for which they are now offered by us. The edition which we are offering is the publishers' original edition, bound in paper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription for \$7. Our offer is an extraordinary one.

Coming Out to the Heavens.

The Pasadena Star calls attention to this item published not long ago by the Atlanta Constitution. It seems to be exceedingly funny:

Along the Pacific Coast is a sparsely settled region, where churches and preachers are as badly needed as they are in China or any other foreign land. Bishop Haygood looked over this field and perceived the needs, so he resolved to supply them. He came back to Georgia and had no difficulty in securing just such men and women as he needed.

It is to be hoped that Bishop Haygood's missionaries will be fully provided with blankets, Bibles and frying pans, and that they will also bring along some matches. It might not be amiss, also, to provide themselves with beads, hatchets and other knick-knacks for barter with the natives of this sparsely settled region. By the way, wasn't it this same band of missionaries on their way out who created some amusement in a San Francisco hotel recently by riding up and down in the elevator the better part of their time, enjoying the novelty of the thing? It must have been. And they have come out to instruct the heathen. We have not heard whether any of them are destined for Los Angeles, but if they are, and will let us know in advance, our head chief and his wives will go out with hewgaws and tom-toms to meet them. They shall be right royally received and feasted on pulque and tamales in the great wigwam.

The bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Consul-General of the United States in Ecuador that the President of the Republic has decreed the admission free of duty, both import and export, of all exhibits which may be sent from the United States to the national exposition to be held in Quito during the months of February, March and April, 1892. It is especially desired that the manufacturers of the United States should send a good exhibit of agricultural machinery and all implements for agricultural purposes to this exposition, as it is believed a good market will be opened in that country for our manufactures. Every possible facility will be given to transport any exhibits which may be sent from the sea to the capital, and goods will take precedence over ordinary merchandise, and rates charged therefor will be greatly reduced.

The organization of a scientific association in this city for the study of matters of local interest in natural history and for general scientific culture and improvement is a praiseworthy effort and should be sustained by citizens of a studious turn. We are glad to know that the organization starts out with fair promise and a good membership. In time it may lead to the establishment of a library and museum, and its researches may develop matters of much interest.

SAN DIEGO people are coming down hard on their harbor commission. The report of the last grand jury there says: "We find that this commission was brought into existence by an act of the Legislature of 1880, since which time the commission has received from the State \$16,000 or more, which sum has been principally paid out in salaries. Our last Legislature so amended the act as to relieve the State from all further responsibility as to the expense of the commission; and in order to maintain themselves the commission propose to collect a system of tolls on the commerce of this harbor, which, in our opinion, will have a tendency to drive present commerce to adjacent ports."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Portland and San José played two games of ball here today. San José winning both by scores of 8 to 0 and 6 to 4.

would recommend that our next members of the Assembly use their best endeavors to repeal or amend this act, so that it will be less cumbersome and more practical. Commissioners are apt to be expensive luxuries at best, and the experience of San Diego is no worse than that of other portions of the State.

PERSONAL MENTION.

RUSSSELL Sage never negotiates any loans now except over the telephone.

Belva Lockwood has announced her intention to again oppose both the old parties for the Presidency. It is pretty hard to suppose Belva.

Oliver Wendell Holmes proposes to give his own brains a rest and those of the younger writers a chance. He will write no more at present.

Andrew H. Burke, the present Governor of North Dakota, was once a newboy. It was by selling "straws" that he began his extraordinary rise in life.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, with his charming young bride, who was Miss Violet Sopwith of Lisargy, is in the city, and is the leader of diplomatic entertainers at Madrid.

Caleb Foote, who is within two months of 80 years of age, is probably the oldest newspaper man in the country in active service.

For forty years he has been editor of the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, and for a long time he was proprietor of that paper. His entire professional life, except seven months passed in Europe, has been devoted to the Gazette.

Capt. John Davis of Deer Isle, Me., was one of the crew of fifty-two men, serving without pay sailed in the United States steamer Jamestown forty-three years ago to carry flour and grain to Ireland during the famine. Every one of the crew before the mast had previously been either master or first officer of a ship. Capt. Davis believes he is the only survivor.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

John Ruskin will soon complete his 72d year.

Cardinal Manning does all his literary work on a small piece of paper which he rests on his knee. The famous English prelate is now past 83 years of age and growing feeble.

Rubinstein lives in shabby furnished apartments in Dresden, but owns a magnificent residence, which he entirely gives up to his wife and sons. He is nearly blind from cataract.

Sir Henri Bosquet of Buenos Ayres says that there are some sixteen men to one woman in that city, and that the new arrivals, fairly good-looking candidates for matrimony can readily have a choice of full fifty wives.

Tennyson dislikes not to say hatred, of the common people grows on him with his years. His beautiful home at Helmsley is so arranged as to exclude the "profane herd" from a sight of the venerable poet, and it is a rare thing for any outsider to catch a glimpse of him as he strolls about the garden with his long pipe and slouch hat.

Luigi Emanuele Farina, the Italian Deputy who died a short time ago, was a politician of unique electing devices. On one rainy election day he sent to each of about 400 voters an umbrella with his name and address written on it, and he was driven through the streets with this notice hanging from the snouts of each:

"Whoever votes for Farina may catch me." José Maria Yglesias, who died in Mexico the other day, held several cabinet offices and was at one time Chief Justice of that republic. Falling to secure a reelection, however, in 1876 he started a rebellion and declared himself Provisional President. He was beaten in battle and fled the country the following year; but in 1878 he returned to Mexico, living in retirement and devoting himself to literary work.

BRIEFLY NOTED.

In London there are 220,000 foreigners, among whom are 50,000 Americans.

Two blue gum trees in Australia measure respectively 435 and 450 feet in height.

A debt of 3 cents, which she had owed for forty-three years, has just been paid by a woman in Philadelphia.

People with the grip who attend public places in England are fined \$25 each for violating the health laws.

An electrician says the time is rapidly approaching when a ship will be able to telegraph to either shore or the sea while traversing without cable or any direct connection.

A country parson in England has written 125,000 begging letters. His wife has sent him many as 11,000 postcards in a few thousand marks. About one person in fifty responded, one to the amount of \$23,000.

The prize offered by a London paper for the best definition of a baby has been won by a Welshman. His definition was: "A tiny feather from the wing of love, dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood."

CURRENT HUMOR.

Of course it is possible for a woman to be "fair and square," but we like her better if she is round.—Boston Post.

"What drove this poor man insane, doctor?" "He tried to figure out his wife's reasons for setting the clock ahead when she wished to get up early."—Washington Star.

He. How happy both of us are! But how much happier we shall be when we are one! She. I don't know, Harry. Don't you think there will be too much happiness for one?—Boston Transcript.

"Are you pretty well acquainted with your mother tongue, my boy?" asked the school teacher of the new scholar. "Yes, sir," answered the lad timidly; "ma jawa me a good deal, sir."—The Comic.

Photographer. Is there any particular way in which you would like to be taken? Mr. Sim Johnson. Yes, sir. If there's no dejection I'd like to be taken a light cream color.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Travellers (sighing). I must get a new coat. Miss Mammoth. Why, that one looks as good as new. Have you had it tried? Travellers. Well, I should say so. Why, I just paid for it.—Clothing and Furriers.

Hicks. We've got something new at our house—a machine to wash dishes. Wicks. And how does it work? Hicks. Beautifully. It breaks on an average five dishes a day. Fact: you would hardly know it from a hired girl.—Boston Transcript.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The harbor fortifications in course of construction at Fort Winfield Scott will soon be supplied with an armament of large, new guns and cartridges. About a week ago four 8-inch rifles were received from Washington and transported to the Presidio, and are now being placed in position. One of the new iron carriages was taken to Alcatraz Island.

Within two months 14,000 rifles have been received from Washington, and a 12-inch rifle is expected in a few days.

WHITES OUTWITTED BY CHEROKEES. GUTHRIE (O. T.), Jan. 9.—Information is received that 100 Cherokee have arrived on the strip and staked out claims on the most fertile lands obtainable. They expect to hold eighty acres each by virtue of an article in the recent act which provides that Cherokees now residing upon the strip may take eighty acres of land. It is believed they secured this article in the treaty for the purpose of cheating white settlers out of the most fertile land in the strip.

SAN JOSE Wins Two Games. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Portland and San José played two games of ball here today. San José winning both by scores of 8 to 0 and 6 to 4.

A DIPLOMATIC HITCH.

Bering Sea Negotiations Come to a Standstill.

Salisbury Very Slow About Naming Disinterested Arbitrators.

The Next Sealing Season May Not See a Settlement.

Unatilla Indians at Washington—A Medal to be Given a Brave Riverside Boy—Committees Getting Down to Work.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Bering Sea negotiations which would encourage a belief that before the next sealing season opens the rights of the United States in the northern ocean will be clearly defined. No real obstacles have recently been interposed, but the Government is struggling with poor success to disturb the inertia of the British government and secure a forward movement on its part toward beginning the long-expedited arbitration. It is two months now since the last definite proposals on the subject were exchanged. Secretary Blaine had so far yielded to Minister Salisbury's request as to consent to the referring of the questions under contention to a tribunal composed of seven persons. One of these arbitrators was to represent Canada, one Great Britain, two the United States, the remaining three to be selected from other nations.

Up to this point everything progressed smoothly and uninterruptedly, but when it came to the agreement upon three neutral arbitrators, there was a hitch. Great Britain could not be induced to submit any names of persons acceptable to her and has not up to this time.

Unless Lord Salisbury speedily gives attention to the negotiations the prospects are favorable to a renewal of the modern rivalry with all its harassing features, which was in force last season, for it is improbable that a rupture will occur between Great Britain and the United States on a matter so unimportant as the personality of the arbitrators.

TALKED TOO MUCH.

An Immigration Inspector Who May Lose His Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] United States Immigration Inspector Goff, stationed at Montreal, Quebec, has been interviewed by a Montreal newspaper, is represented as using very radical and sweeping expressions as to the immigration system, among other things characterizing all immigrants from certain countries in most uncompromising terms and serving notice on Canada that unless her government consents to a joint inspection of immigrants at Canadian ports the Treasury Department will stop all railroads en route and inspect all immigrants at the border.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton, of the Treasury Department, having had his attention called to the matter, expressed his disapproval of the inspector's utterances, and he is reported as having been ordered to retract.

UNATILLA INDIANS VISITING at the Capital—Pine Ridge Rumors Discredited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] A delegation of Unatilla Indians from Oregon had a conference today with Commissioner Morgan. The lands of the tribe are now being allotted in severalty, and the special object of the visit is to urge the Commissioner to set aside timber and pasture lands in the old reservation sufficient for their common needs. The request is being given to the Commissioner as he has no jurisdiction, Congress alone having the power to grant the request.

One of the Indians, dressed in Indian costume, objected to taking lands in severalty, and preferred to have the land be an Indian rather than a citizen. He wished to continue to wear the Indian dress and dance the Indian dances. Life without these would not possess attractions.

Indian officials, when questioned today as to Lieut. Burke's prediction of trouble among the Indians at Pine Ridge agency, S. D., stated that they had no information that would lead them to think that it would be at all likely to come true.

Committees Getting to Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Chairman Blanchard of the River and Harbor Committee said this afternoon that the committee's time must be taken up as far as possible in hearing delegations. Therefore they would not be heard except on application previously presented through a member of Congress and after the same had been allowed and a date fixed, and then not exceeding one hour.

The committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Public Buildings met and organized today.

A Brave Riverside Boy Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a life-saving medal of honor to Morris Rosenthal of Riverside, Cal., a lad of 14 years, for rescuing a man from drowning on the 29th of August last, at the peril of his own life.

Blaine Busy and Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Blaine spent the forenoon at his residence with his private secretary, and dispatched considerable business. He is completely recovered from his recent attack of indigestion.

Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Harrison held her first public reception of the season this afternoon. There was a constant stream of callers. She was assisted by the wives of Justice Gray and Justice Brewer.

Bankrupt and Dying.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—James F. Whitteerow of Newcastle, who made an assignment yesterday, is seriously ill in this city and same hopes are entertained of his recovery. Withrow's liabilities are placed at \$250,000 and his assets at \$600,000.

Sly's Habeas Corpus Case.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—An application for the release of Sly, the express robber, on habeas corpus, made before Judge Norville of this city, was denied. The Court announced that a decision would be rendered Wednesday.

A NATION PARTY.

It will try to Gather Every One Under the Blaine Standard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] A morning paper says:

A new political organization has been formed. Reciprocity is its platform and Blaine is its chief. The combination includes laboring men in the protected trades, farmers who are not in or who are weary of the Alliance and Democrats and Republicans who believe in the Blaine and Protective tariff. The organization is secret and oath bound. Each member must subscribe to a form which fixes his opinion on certain questions in black and white. It claims 5000 members in Chicago, among them being Congressmen W. E. Mason, Frank Lawler and a host of others prominent in politics and business. Outside of Chicago the organization is said to have 75,000 members. Encampments or lodges are to be organized in every city in the land. Old-time political organizations are to be laid aside. Its scope is immense. It takes in half a dozen great states, the West and Southwest. It embraces every one who is partial to Blaine and reciprocity and is organized under the general title of "Knights of Reciprocity." In the East, where there are no Farmers' Alliance organizations, the organization is called the "Knights of the League." This particular branch of the movement is intended to exist in cities and large towns almost exclusively. Clarkson is said to have conceived the idea, and Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World of New York, is credited with assisting him in working out its details.

In the ritual of the "Continental League" four leading questions are put to candidates. They are asked if they are citizens of the United States, if they accept everything in the United States Constitution and Declaration of Independence; if they sympathize with those who would deprive any citizen of the United States of his rights on account of his religion, and if they believe in the public-school system of the United States.

The plan was, says the paper, first mooted at a meeting in New York last October, and the organization was started in this city December 1, last. The constitution is given in full.

FROM THE FATHERLAND.

The Kaiser's Temperance Measures a Bitter Pill.

Germany Will Support England in Regard to Egypt—The Printers' Strike—Herr Reibel Suppressed by the Police.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] The Reichstag next week will debate the bill for the repression of drunkenness. The Bundesrath has approved the measure as originated by Emperor William, only modifying the severity of the penalties imposed upon offending public housekeepers. The ministers consider the proposal with disfavor and members of the Bundesrath express doubt as to their practical value. However, the Emperor, having set his heart upon trying the effect upon drinking of legislative restrictions, has obtained from them a hesitating assent.

The fate of the measure in the Reichstag is doubtful. The Conservatives and National Liberals will support the bill while the Freisinnige and Socialist parties oppose it, mainly because its provisions invest the police authorities with exceptional powers to interfere with private life of citizens. A clause especially objectionable empowers officials to prosecute all persons denounced as habitual drunkards and cause their imprisonment.

The measure, if it becomes a law, will inevitably give rise to a host of malicious informers and blackmailers, who will continually busy themselves in laying traps for the keepers of places of public resort and stand in readiness to blast the reputations of private individuals.

The Emperor will open the Landtag in person on Thursday next. It is expected the speech from the throne will contain declarations in relation to the internal and foreign politics of the Government.

With regard to the Egyptian question the concord between the German Government and that of Great Britain is perfect and no trouble is anticipated in official circles in consequence of the accession of the Duke of Connaught to the French throne. The French revives the question of the British occupancy of Egypt, they will receive no support from either Russia or Turkey. The czar at present is solicitous that Europe should remain tranquil and the ports adverse to French interference.

The discovery by Dr. Pfeffer of the influenza bacillus has caused considerable excitement. The public ask of what practical use these revelations are. The answer is, the destruction of the bacillus are obtained.

The strike of printers is still partly on in Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt and Munich. The leaders state that 1000 men are still out, and 4,000 men at work are on strike. The fund for the support of the strikers. A number of master printers in this city have conceded the demands and 1400 strikers were enabled to return to work.

Rebel, the Socialist leader, in an address to a conference of workmen at Mulhaus, proceeded to attack capitalists and the bourgeoisie in the usual vein. He was permitted to proceed until he began to comment upon the assassination of Alphonse-Lorrain, when the police compelled him to desist and broke up the meeting.

A Financial Trouble. SHERMAN (Tex.), Jan. 9.—M. Schneider & Bro., wholesale dry goods merchants of this city, have filed a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, whose claims aggregate about \$125,000. Attached to the deed of trust is a list of notes and accounts of the firm amounting to \$86,000.

MONTREAL (Quebec), Jan. 9.—Pierre Hudson, merchant, has assigned with liabilities to the sum of \$100,000.

The liabilities of the wholesale firm of Richardson & Co. are reported to be \$100,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Simon E. Zimmerman, wholesale jeweler, assigned today.

An Eastern Cold Snap.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The present snap of cold extends to Canada on the west, the Rocky Mountains on the west, the Gulf on the south and almost to the Atlantic ocean on the east. The extreme temperature was at White River, Canada, where it registered 32° below zero. The temperature here was 5° below this morning. A cold tonight will range from 5° to 10° below.

The Cushing in Commission.

NEWPORT (R. I.), Jan. 9.—A crew of fourteen men were placed on the torpedo boat Cushing, launched yesterday, and sixteen more men are expected here shortly. Her officers are informed as to the reason for her being placed in commission at this time. Her engines are not yet in condition for service, and she is not fitted with firing tubes for torpedoes.

Poisoned Her Father and Brother.

EASTON (Mass.), Jan. 9.—Laura Smith (colored), aged 18, has confessed that she poisoned her father and brother.

THE KREBS MINE HORROR.

Fifty-one Bodies Thus Far Taken from the Death Pit.

Many of the Unfortunates Burned Beyond Recognition.

The Shaft Filled with Dismembered Bodies of the Victims.

Partial List of the Dead and Dying—The Searching Parties Still Prosecuting Their Terrible Task—Many Sad Scenes.

By Telegram to The Times.

MCCALLISTER (I. T.), Jan. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The excitement, intensified almost to insanity because of the mine explosion, was no abatement. All day yesterday and today 5000 people were around the shaft of the mine, crowding, gesticulating and shrieking. Up to 2 o'clock this morning forty-eight dead bodies had been taken out of the mine and 100 injured, fifteen of whom died. The remainder are lying at their homes swathed in cotton and vaseline. This morning local undertakers ordered a carload of coffins. All mines in the vicinity have shut down and miners and women have gathered at Krebs to aid in the work of rescue.

Everybody is helping with the work of rescue with the exception of the negroes. Some time ago eight miners refused to work with negroes. This morning a number of negroes went to Krebs and assisted in the work in only a half-hearted way, and one of their number was heard to say that it served the miners right to have been killed. Word passed from mouth to mouth and the indignation and fury of the miners knew no bounds. The United States deputy marshal, anticipating trouble, was on hand with a posse and drove the colored men from the place at the point of Winchester.

As body after body was removed from the ground, women crazed with despair would throw themselves in front of the shaft in their efforts to determine once whether it was that of father, brother or husband. Time and time again were the women pressed back from the mouth of the shaft, but as the work of rescue proceeded the same scenes were repeated. It was almost impossible to recognize any resemblance to human form in the bodies of many of those rescued. Heads, arms, legs, hands and feet in many instances were torn from the trunks. The clothes were either partially or totally burned away, and in many cases the flames had literally roasted almost all the flesh on the body. The dead were taken to a blacksmith's shop near the main shaft, where a morgue was improvised, and the living were taken to their homes.

The crowd vacillated between the shaft and the blacksmith's shop all day. Each article of clothing and the contents of the pockets were closely scrutinized for any distinguishing mark, whereby the bodies could be identified.

A most horrible sight met the gaze of members of the rescuing party at the bottom of the shaft, where lay an indiscriminate mass of debris and dismembered bodies of miners. The work of the explosion was terrific. It literally tore the mine to pieces. It closed up the galleries, tore down the barricades which kept the air from circulating freely through the unused portion of the mine, thus cutting off all air from the galleries.

This morning the relief party of Krebs miners were compelled, after eighteen hours of steady labor to stop work. The party were completely exhausted. Three carloads of males were in the mines when the explosion occurred and only two animals were hurt. The boss driver, Tom Kane, was killed. The superintendent of the mine said the blame should be laid upon whoever fired the blast, as the dynamite was It should have been fired at 5:30 o'clock, after the miners had left the mine, in which case the explosion would have occurred, but only five or six men would have been killed.

The work of bringing out the dead bodies and removing

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Reconstructing the Los Angeles and Pacific Road.

What is to Become of the Elysian Park Line.

The New North and South Line in Arizona.

The Rio Grande Western Officials Revisit Los Angeles—General, Local and Personal Railroad Mention.

Residents of that portion of the city traversed by the Elysian Park mule-car line are anxious to know what is to become of that piece of property, now that it has been acquired by the Consolidated Electric Railway Company. It is learned that the electric people were given the road on condition that they operate it. They agree to run cars upon the road—by horse or mule power—every hour, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., one car each way at 9 p. m., and issue transfers to passengers both ways, connecting with the electric line which will run on Main street. To this much there was a written agreement, but the company's officers verbally stated that the line would eventually be electrified—though that will depend, as has been already hinted, on the matter of a bonus from residents and property owners. The cars are now being run only semi-occasionally, the schedule time not having yet been inaugurated.

THE LOS ANGELES AND PACIFIC. Very little has been heard lately about the reorganization and reconstruction of the Los Angeles and Pacific, and it is understood that the fate of the enterprise now rests wholly with the Eastern capitalists who proposed to spend the money for the road's rejuvenation. A new survey has been made for the road between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, a line having been run a little north of the street, and the route marked the serpentine course of the old rails. The new line will have fewer curves and easier grades, but will necessitate making a number of cuts and fills. The papers giving the engineer's notes for the work have been sent to the capitalists, who will decide whether the work shall be done.

Transcontinental trains are once more on speaking terms with the time tables.

Trainmaster Hubbard, of the Southern California lines, came over from San Bernardino yesterday to visit headquarters.

President Palmer and Vice President Peabody, of the Rio Grande Western, returned from San Diego yesterday, and after taking a carriage ride over this city in the company of President C. M. Wells, of the Chamber of Commerce, and ex-Mayor W. H. Workman they departed for Santa Barbara.

Soliciting freight agents here are feeling more or less blue over the prospects of a heavy traffic in fruit this spring. They are compiling data relating to the decrease in prospective shipments to forward to their chiefs, which will serve to explain why business is not as good as last year.

One of the projects of the new Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix road is quoted as saying that the third survey of the proposed line saved \$20,000 a mile in construction cost, as compared with the first line run. A few more surveys and similar reduction of approximate cost would bring the expense per mile down to bed rock. At any rate, the Chicago people back of the scheme propose to push the new road through.

A special meeting of the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association was held Saturday in Los Angeles, when the following members of the Executive Committee were present: M. S. Severance, president; Messrs. R. Halstead, A. L. Halstead, E. Tufts, W. E. Lester, and R. H. Lindsay, secretary.

The association decided to hold a tournament at Riverside on February 24, 25 and 26, when the following events will be given by the association: Gentlemen and ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles and mixed doubles, and other events will be arranged for by the Riverside club.

For the four events above mentioned the Riverside club has guaranteed \$100 worth of prizes.

The programme for the Santa Monica tournament was discussed, and the following events will be given: All comers gentlemen and ladies' singles, all comers gentlemen and ladies' doubles, mixed doubles and one handicap event.

San Francisco's Specialist Visiting Los Angeles.

D. A. C. Stoddard, of the Liebig World Dispensary of San Francisco has decided to remain until Tuesday night so that all who could not wait last week may have an opportunity to consult him Monday and Tuesday. Office hours, Sunday 10 to 12 only, Tuesday, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE DELIGHT.

307 S. SPRING ST.

WE are selling off our millinery goods below cost to make room for a large stock of Spring Goods, Miss J. A. Williams, manager.

Our Dressmaking Department has been newly fitted up, and is managed by Mrs. A. Foster, which is a sufficient recommendation.

S. A. NETH, proprietor.

Lectures on Psychology.

Monday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p. m., Miss M. A. Walsh will begin a series of lectures on this essential study. Psychology will be presented scientifically as embracing Physiology, Physics and Electricity.

Parlors of Heathman House, 635 South Hill street. Twenty-five cent lecture.

Afternoon lectures will begin Friday at 3 p. m.

Painless Dentistry.

Fine gold fillings, crowns and bridge work. All operations painless.

Set teeth, \$3.00.

Rooms 18, 19, 107 N. Spring st.

HOUSE PAINTING,

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STAR SIGN CO., 222 Franklin st.

WILLIAM C. AIKEN,

Architect,

ROOM 18, Burdick Bldg., Cor. 2d and Spring.

The Hotel del CORONADO.

Without a doubt is the Grandest Seaside Resort in the World.

Par Excellence.

Our Daily Excursions.

Are well-patronized by an appreciative public, \$24.50 paying for a round-trip ticket, including nicely furnished room and board for one week; also transportation from depot to hotel and return.

Tickets for sale at Santa Fe office, 129 N. Spring st., and at First St. Depot. For further particulars apply to

T. D. Yeomans, Agt., 188 S. SPRING ST., Los Angeles.

San Diego

Land and Town

Company

Offers Unimproved

ORANGE AND LEMON LANDS.

Also 1 and 2-year-old orchards on N. Pacific and Santa Monica roads. The famous Sweetwater Dam, at an annual charge of \$3.00 per acre. No bonds to pay interest on. Owing to our equitable climate, cool summers and frostless winters, the Bay region will always be the

Lemon Section of the State.

CHULA VISTA is a tract comprising 5000 acres, subdivided into lots of 5, 10 and 15 acres, and offers the finest opportunity to those looking for a delightful home. The orchards now on this tract challenge comparison with any in Southern California. Located on the Bay to San Diego it commands a view of San Diego, Coronado, National City and the Pacific Ocean. Water under pressure piped to every lot; 35 miles of graded streets.

For full particulars call on or address

John E. Boal, Acting General Manager, 849 Fifth st., San Diego, or National City, Cal.

\$25 IN GOLD.

GRAND WORD CONTEST

In order to increase the sales of the popular preparation, White Pine Balsam, the proprietor has decided to inaugurate an interesting price competition, open to all persons using his preparation, viz: Abel's, formerly Horne & Abel's White Pine Balsam. This medicine needs no word of praise to those who have tried it, but we beg to state that those who have never used it, that it leads everything as a lung and cough preparation. For coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, a gripe, hoarseness, and in fact all throat and lung troubles, it is a reliable remedy. It is a mild remedy for children, being pleasant to take, and immediate in action. Rules governing this contest: To the person sending me, before March 1, 1892, the largest list of words, constructed from the letters contained in the three words "White Pine Balsam," subject to conditions below, I will give twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars in gold coins.

1. The list must contain English and Anglicized words only.

2. Letters must only be used as many times in each word, as they appear in the original words. The letters W and M, for instance, can only be used once in each word, while the letters L and E can be used twice.

3. Words having more than one meaning, but spelled the same way, can only be used once. Plurals will be allowed.

4. Names of places and persons are not admissible.

5. All words of foreign languages are barred.

6. All words must be entered in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

7. All words must be entered under their initials, i. e., all words beginning with "W" must be entered under "W," and so on.

8. In order to compete for this prize, purchase a bottle of Abel's, or Horne & Abel's, White Pine Balsam of any druggist, cut out trade mark from outside carton and mail same to the proprietor, when your name will be entered upon a book with date of postmark; lists can be sent any time before March 1, 1892. The name of successful contestant will be published in this paper March 15, 1892. Be sure and send full postoffice address and number of words contained in list when the same is sent. If two or more are on the largest list, the prize will be awarded to the person whose name shall be registered the earliest, hence the importance of sending the list with trade mark and having your name registered as soon as possible. A dollar bottle of White Pine Balsam will be delivered free to any express office on the Coast on receipt of price.

Address all communications, prize cone, care of W. BRAUN & CO., 401-407 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Cut out this offer as it will only appear for a short time.

See price of White Pine Balsam is 25c. per bottle. Trade marks from any size carton will entitle sender to registration. Facsimile of trade mark is inserted above.

Teeth Extracted Free

FROM 8 TO 9 A. M.

MISS M. A. JORDAN,

318 S. SPRING ST.,

Millinery Importer

And dealer in all the latest Novelties of LADIES' HEADWEAR. Special attention given to MANICURING and SHAMPOOING. Also agent for Miss Beach's Curling Fluid, celebrated for its lasting qualities.

DR. BELL'S GERMAN EXTRACT cures all syphilitic, chronic, urinary skin and blood diseases, catarrh, lung affections, female complaints and all such diseases as are brought about by indiscretion and excesses. Wash cures all private diseases, blood poison, old sores and ulcers, Q & G in two or three days, \$1.00. No preparation on earth equal to it. For sale only at the old reliable BERLIN DRUG STORE, 500 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

Pacific Sanitarium Hope & Pico sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sunny rooms, sanitary plumbing, home cooking, trained nurses, baths, galvanism, Faradism and massage; aseptic operating room. Physicians placing patients here can personally look after them and be assured of courteous treatment. Electric and cable lines only one block away. For particulars address DR. J. E. COWLES, New Wilson block, or Hope and Pico sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

PIONEER TRUCK CO.

NO. 3 MARKET STREET.

Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving. Bags and Freight delivered promptly to address.

Telephone 187.

Astbury Shorthand School.

Rooms 40 and 41 Phillips Block, N. Spring street. People's store, take elevator.

Individual lessons in shorthand; no extra charge for typewriting.

Call on and send for catalogue.

DR. C. H. PARKER,

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SEWER PIPE CO.

Salt-glazed Sewer and WATER PIPE

Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Fire Brick and Drain Tile; Vitrified Brick for Paving, etc.

MAIN OFFICE:

248 SOUTH BROADWAY

TEL. 1099, Cor. Third and Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AUCTION!

MATLOCK & REED,

At Salesrooms,

246 South Spring st.,

Saturday, Jan. 9, 10 a. m.

WILL SELL

The entire contents of a room house of fine Furniture, Carpets, etc., comprising

marble top Mahogany, Walnut and Antique Oak Bedsteads, Sideboards, Folding Beds, Wardrobes, handsome

Parlor Sets, upholstered Chairs and Rockers, Dining-room Chairs, Extension Tables, Moquette, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, etc.

This is an exceptionally fine lot of handsome furniture and must be sold.

MATLOCK & REED,

AUCTIONEERS.

Piano-Forte

Materials

Piano and Organ repairing and renovating a specialty.

Material for sale—Ivory, Felt, Imported German Buckskins.

CLARK & BLANCHARD,

211 Franklin st., Los Angeles, Cal.

(PHILLIPS BLOCK.)

We have resolved to give the public the benefit of the following low prices until further notice:

Teeth extracted without pain, 25c. by the use of gas, local application or freezing, on contract. Sets of teeth, \$5 and up; crowns, \$1 and up; bridge work, \$3 per tooth and up; gold fillings, \$1 and up; gold alloy, \$1 and up; silver, 75c and up; cement, 50c and up; cleaning teeth, 80c and up.

ADAMS BROS., 329 1/2 S. Spring st., bet. 2d and 3d, rooms 1 to 4.

A. B. CHAPMAN,

414 S. SPRING ST., NEAR FOURTH

Stoves, Ranges, Tinning and Plumbing.

Hardwood, Tinware, Granite, etc., Rubber Hose and Agricultural Tools, Gas, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, House-furnishing Goods, Gasoline and Oil.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WEIR STOVES.

Lower prices than anywhere else on this coast.

TELEPHONE 418.

Artificial Teeth

Inserted without plates. Broken teeth and roots made useful by crowning them. Crowded teeth straightened by a rapid and painless process.

FINEST WORK AT PRICES THAT PLEASE!

DR. M. E. SPINKS,

Park Place, opp. Sixth-street Park, FIFTH & HILL STS.

This is our way of Fitting Glasses.

The careful and proper fitting of Frames is as important as the correct fitting of lenses. We make the scientific adjustment of Glasses and Frames and guarantee a perfect fit. Testing of the eyes free. Full stock of artificial eyes on hand. Glasses ground to order on premises.

S. E. MARSHUTZ, Scientific Optician, 115 North Spring St., opp. old Courthouse.

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And dealer in all the latest Novelties of LADIES' HEADWEAR. Special attention given to MANICURING and SHAMPOOING. Also agent for Miss Beach's Curling Fluid, celebrated for its lasting qualities.

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Architect,

ROOM 18, Burdick Bldg., Cor. 2d and Spring.

LEWIS, THE LEADING SHOE HOUSE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A Resume of Our Holiday Trade.

WE HAD a very satisfactory Holiday Trade. It was fully equal in volume of business to any month during the boom. True, we went to a great expense but the public appreciated our efforts and rallied to our support in fine style. Our great gifts of toys were appreciated by thousands. The little folks were gratified without expense to parents; to many it was the richest Christmas they ever had. Of course, in doing such an immense business, the stock necessarily became badly broken. Thousands of dollars worth of advance orders had been placed, however, and the telegraph was called into requisition to hurry them through. Now we don't like the idea of carrying broken sizes in stock and in order to hurry them out of the house a cut in prices has been made.

HERE THEY GO:

Ladies' fine French Kid Shoes in Opera and Common Sense last, in Louis XIV heels and in all styles, worth \$8 a pair, now..... \$5.00

A beautiful line of hand-welt French Kid Shoes in broken sizes, the regular price of which is \$5.00, but they are now selling at..... 3.50

Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoes, worth \$3.50, very fine, now selling at..... 2.50

Men's hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, worth \$6, at..... 4.50

Children's School Button Shoes, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Originator of Low Prices, 201 N. SPRING ST.

CARRIAGES!

WE ARE now showing the most complete stock of Buggies and carriages ever carried in Southern California; and our principal stock is composed of the justly celebrated STUDEBAKER make. They are the finest finished and most stylish in appearance of any in the market. We would especially call attention to the

Studebaker Buggy.

It is the BEST BUGGY MADE and the price being moderate puts it in reach of all wanting a first-class article. Come and see us.

S. W. Luitweiler

200-202 N. Los Angeles st.

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230 S. MAIN ST., L. A. (Over Hammam Baths)

Specialists in—

Skin, Sexual Organs, Syphilis, Stricture, Varicocele, Bladder, Stomach, Liver and Piles.

The only institution on the Coast making a specialty of skin diseases.

ECONOMICAL FUEL!

S. F. Wellington Lump Coal

WHOLESALE AT REDUCED PRICES RETAIL

If your dealer does not keep it ring up Telephone 36 or leave your order with

HANCOCK BANNING,

IMPORTER, 130 WEST SECOND STREET

Oak, Pine and Juniper Wood sawed and split to order.

Holiday Photos.

Why pay \$5.00 or \$7.00 for a dozen Cabinet Photos when Dewey makes the very finest for \$3.50?

COMPARE RESULTS: First premium awarded Dewey over all competitors, on babies and children's photographs at the last District Agricultural Fair.

Four premiums and diplomas on best and finest-finished photos. Cabinet photos \$3.50 per dozen. We guarantee satisfaction. Developing and finishing for amateurs.

125 1/2 SOUTH SPRING ST. Dewey's Art Parlors, 147 South Main

Closing-Out Sale of Blankets!

We will sell every pair of Blankets in the house for what they will bring to make room for the immense stock of Lace Curtains and Portiers to arrive shortly. Every Blanket and Comforter must go. Attend this genuine sale and save from 20 to 50 per cent.

CITY OF LONDON, 211 S. Broadway.

J. T. SHEWARD, 113-115 North Spring St.

When a lady buys a Royal Worcester corset she makes no mistake. She gets a comfortable and a perfect fitting corset. The large increase in sales the past year in our corset department is largely due to the superiority of the Royal Worcester. While we have a few other brands of corsets the sales have dropped to a very low ebb, while the sales on the Royal Worcesters have shown an enormous increase and has more than made up for the loss on other brands. As a result of this we are largely increasing stock on the Royal Worcester and decreasing stock on all other brands. It is true there are other good

LONDON
CLOTHING
COMPANY.

LONDON
CLOTHING
COMPANY.

WE WON'T HAVE IT DULL!

BEGINNING Monday morning we inaugurate a great

Push Sale!

We have lots of goods and lots of clerks. We won't let either stand still. The goods must go out, and the clerks, assisted by low prices, must help them out. Profits, now days, are cut to such a low figure that a firm that cannot discount its bills, cannot survive. Our discount account for the year 1891 paid almost half our expenses to run the business. We closed our books for the year without a single creditor. Our stock is all paid for; we can do with it as we please. If we can now convert \$20,000 worth of goods into cash we will be satisfied to make the discount only.

LOW PRICES WILL DO IT

WE HAVE THE NERVE

TO NAME THEM!

As we say in our heading, "We won't have it dull." We have no patience to stand around and see our clerks suck their thumbs and swap yarns. We must handle quantities of goods. We want to discount a volume of merchandise. The expenses are just the same whether we are doing little or much business. We don't discharge our salesmen because it is dull. We have the best set of salesmen in the city. They are polite and attentive to our customers, and they are being paid well to give that courtesy and attention. We are so much in earnest, as we now write, that our pencil almost runs away with us. But come, we don't want to take up your time. You want Prices, or in other words, you want us to show our cards.

You Don't Care What the Merchandise Cost us; You Want to Know

WHAT WE WIL SELL FOR

PRICES TALK.

We offer until February 1,

Our entire stock of 20c Linen Collars, standing and turn down, for 10c each.
We have 500 dozen of a new brand, on the road, that we are going to introduce in this market, and all our present stock must go.

MORE PRICES.

We offer 150 Overcoats that have been selling for \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 for

\$10.00.

These Coats are laid on the front counter, as you will see on entering the store, and are genuine bargains. All of them are this season's goods and some have not been in the house more than a month. They won't stay long at \$10.00.

Come and See Them.

PRICES TALK.

We offer until February 1,

Knee Pants worth 75c for 50c.
Knee Pants worth \$1.00 for 75c.
Knee Pants worth \$1.25 for 95c.
Knee Pants worth \$1.50 for \$1.10.
Knee Pants worth \$1.75 for \$1.25.
Knee Pants worth \$2.00 for \$1.50.
We have not changed the marked prices on the goods, but the clerks are instructed to make these prices.

MORE PRICES.

We offer, in our Boys Department, an immense selection of Boys' Suits for

\$5.00.

A great many of them were good sellers for \$7.50 and one lot of \$9.00 Suits is in the pile. Some are odds and ends and some are patterns that did not take as well as we expected. At \$5.00 they will go. We have already placed orders for our spring stock, larger than ever, and we want to clear out all the odd suits in the stock. Just to make things a little more interesting in this department we offer "Mothers' Friend" Laundered Waists worth \$1.00 for 75c. Also big values in Waists for 50c. Boys' White Shirts worth \$1.00 for 50c, to close out the line.

PRICES TALK.

We offer until Feb. 1,

Boys' Crush Hats worth 75c for 50c.
Boys' Corkscrew Hats worth 75c for 50c.
Boys' Felt Hats worth \$1.00 for 75c.
Men's Black Stiff Hats worth \$1.50 for 90c.
Men's Black Stiff Hats worth \$2.00 for \$1.40.
Men's Black Stiff Hats worth \$2.50 for \$1.95.
A lot of odds and ends in Children's Fancy Hats worth 75c and \$1.00 for 40c.

MORE PRICES.

We offer, in our Furnishing Goods Department:
Men's Working Shirts, big value at 50c, for 35c.
Men's Working Shirts, big value at 75c, for 50c.
Men's Suspender worth 35c for 20c.
Men's Lace Back Suspenders worth 50c for 35c.
Men's Silk End Suspenders worth 75c for 40c.

MEN'S NECKTIES WORTH 50c FOR 25c.

Reduced Prices in Underwear

Come and Keep the Boys Busy. They Like to Work.

LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY

CORNER SPRING AND TEMPLE STREETS.

SPRING
—AND—
TEMPLE

SPRING
—AND—
TEMPLE



GEN. GRANT, THE NATION'S GREAT SOLDIER.

Our boys and girls have all heard of the illustrious Gen. Grant, who left his graphic Memoirs to be read by more than six hundred thousand of his countrymen. You may all think that the books will be of interest to your parents and other grown-up people, but that you will not care to read them for yourselves. I think you will be interested if I tell you a little something of Gen. Grant today, who was the greatest soldier of the Republic, and that you will conclude that you, too, would like to read his Memoirs and learn more of the man who saved the life of this great Nation.

At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he was just plain Capt. Grant. Very few people in the country had ever heard of him. He was not a man to put himself forward. He did not seek notice. But he loved his country. He had been educated by the Government at West Point for a soldier. When the war broke out he said: "Uncle Sam educated me for the army, and although I have served faithfully through one war, I feel that I am a little in debt for my education, and I am ready to discharge it and help put down this rebellion." He did not wait for this, but went right to work to help raise troops. When the Governor of his State told him that he would send his name to Washington so that he might be appointed as brigadier-general, Grant simply replied, "I do not ask for promotion. I want to go to work."

In June, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment. There were some bad men in that regiment; they were unruly and rebellious. The Governor who had been commanding them could do nothing with them. They would not obey his orders, so he was forced to resign. Then Grant took the command of them. They soon learned that he had been accustomed to be obeyed. There was no more disobedience of orders. They soon came to trust their new colonel and respect him.

He had not been in command of this regiment long before he was made a brigadier-general, and after having won some splendid victories he was appointed major-general. Afterward he received from President Lincoln his commission as lieutenant-general, and finally he was made general. It was he who led the armies of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, and won for us the grandest victories of the war. He had a million of soldiers under him, marching through the South, the East and the West, all moved by his orders, and all acting in concert with his plans. We had other great generals, but none of them were so well able as he to determine the wisest plan of action, or so skillful in directing the movements of the different wings of the army so that they should all bear upon the rebel forces in such a way as to cripple them and place them almost wholly upon the defensive.

Your histories tell of the grand victories he won at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Petersburg, The Wilderness, Pittsburg Landing, Spotsylvania and Appomattox. Before he came the country had been in a state of anarchy. They could see no hope that the war would soon end. Hundreds of our brave soldiers were lying dead on many battlefields. Hundreds more were lying in filthy Southern prisons, starving and dying of thirst and cold. The girls made their hats of rye and wheat straw, and some very pretty bonnets were made of the fibrous substance that grows in the vegetable known as the bonnet squash. It was agreed on all sides that times were very hard, and yet they seemed very pleasant and comfortable to Joe Maxwell. He had never seen money more plentiful. Everybody seemed to have some, and yet nobody had enough. It was all in Confederate bills, and they were all new and fresh and crisp. Joe had some of it himself and he thought he was growing rich. But the more plentiful the money became, the higher went the price of everything.

After a while the money of the old men became more serious. There were complaints in the newspapers of speculators and extortioners—of men who imposed on and mistreated the widows and wives of the soldiers, and there was a law passed preventing the farmers from planting only so many acres of land in cotton, in order that more food might be raised for the army. After this the Impressionist law, which gave the Confederate officials the right to seize private property, horses, mules and provisions. And then came the conscription law.

There was discontent among the men who were at home, but they were not left to make any serious complaints. One by one the conscript officers seized all except those who were exempt, and hurried them off to the front. Those who thought it a disgrace to be conscripted, either volunteered or hired themselves out as substitutes. This is the summing up of the first year of the war, so far as it affected Joe Maxwell. The impression made upon him was of slow and gradual growth. He only knew that trouble and confusion were about in the land. He could see afterward that a lonely and desperate period it must have been to those who had kinmen in the war, but at that time, all these things were as remote from him as a dream that he half remembered. He set up the editor's articles, criticizing Gov. Joe Brown for some attack he had made on the Confederate government, without understanding them fully, and he left Mr. Wall, the hatter, who was violent secessionist, to discuss the situation with Mr. Bonner, the overseer, who was a Whig and something of a Union man.

Late one afternoon, after listening to heated dispute between Mr. Wall and Mr. Bonner, Joe concluded that he would take a run in the fields with the hatters. So he called and whistled for them, but they failed to come. Harbert thought they had followed some of the plantation hands, but as this rarely happened, Joe was of the opinion that

they had gone hunting on their own account. They were very busy and restless little dogs, and it was not uncommon for them to go rabbit-hunting on their own account. Going toward Mr. Snelson's Joe thought he could hear them running a rabbit on the further side of the plantation. He went in that direction, but found, after a while, that they were running in the Jack Adams place, and as he went nearer they seemed to get farther away. Finally, when he did come up with them, he found that they were not the harriers at all, but a lot of curs and "fices." And then how it happened he was never able to explain—Joe suddenly discovered that he was lost.

Perhaps if the idea had never occurred to him, he would never have been lost, but the thought flashed in his mind and stayed there. He stood still in his tracks and looked around, but the idea that he was really lost confused him. He was not frightened—he was not even angry. But he knew he was lost. Everything was strange and confusing. Even the sun, which was preparing to go to bed, was in the wrong place. Joe laughed at himself. Certainly he could not turn the way he came, so he faced about, as he thought and started home.

Walking and running, he went forward rapidly, and he had need to, for the sun had gone behind a cloud, and the cloud, black and threatening, was rising and filling the sky. How long he had been going Joe did not know, but suddenly he found himself near an old cabin. It was built of logs, and the chimney which had been made of sticks and mud, had nearly fallen down. The old man who lived there, however, was neither on the Turner plantation nor on the Jack Adams place. He had never heard any of the negroes allude to it, and he realized the fact that he had been running away from home.

Near the deserted house were the remnants of an orchard. A pear tree, jagged and unshapely, grew not far from the door, while an apple tree, with a part of its trunk rooted away, stood near a corner of the cabin. A growth of pine and scrub-oak showed that the place had been deserted for many a long year. A quarter of a mile away, through the gathering darkness, Joe could see a white fringe gleaming against the horizon. He knew that this was a fog, and that it rose from the river. Following the line of the fog, he could see that the cabin was in a bend of the river—the Horse-shoe, as he had heard it called—and he knew that he was at least four miles from home. By this time the cloud had covered all the heavens. Away off in the woods he could hear the storm coming, sounding like a long-drawn sigh at first, and then filling with a sweeping rush and roar. Joe had no choice but to seek shelter in the old house. He was a stout-hearted youngster, and yet he could not resist the feeling of uneasiness and dread that came over him at the thought of spending the night in that lonely place. But there was no help for it. He could never find his way home in the darkness, and so he

made the best of what seemed to him a very bad matter. The cabin was almost a wreck, but it served to keep off the rain.

Joe went in and explored the inside as carefully as he could in the darkness. A wood-rat or flying squirrel rattled along the rafters as he entered, and the loose puncheons of which the floor was made bumped and down as he walked across them. In one corner, as he went groping about, he found a pile of shucks—cornshucks—and straw, and he judged that the old cabin had sometimes been used as a temporary barn. After saying himself that no other person or creature had taken shelter there, Joe tried to close the door. He found this to be a difficult matter. The sills of the house had settled, so that the door was on the door. He pushed it as far as it would go, and then groped his way back to the shucks and quickly made a bed of them. He was fagged out, and the shucks and straw made a comfortable pallet, so comfortable, indeed, that he fell asleep. Joe had made up his mind that it was a pleasant thing to lie there and listen to the rain rushing down on the weather-beaten roof, he was fast asleep. How long he slept he did not know, but suddenly he awoke to discover that he was not the only person who had sought shelter in the cabin. The rain was still falling on the roof, but he could hear some one in a low tone. He lay quite still and listened with all his ears. He soon discovered that the new-comers were negroes, whether two or three he could not tell. Presently he could distinguish what they said. The storm had ceased so that it no longer drowned their voices.

"I tell you what, mon," said one, "ole Injun Bill kin run he is chunky!"

"Lor! I had ter run of I gwine fer keep up wid ole Mink," said the other.

"Bless you!" responded the first voice, "I kin run when I git de inversion, else ole Bill Locke an' his nigger dogs would a done catch me long ago."

"Dey ain't ne'r been after me," said the second voice, "but I'm a spectin' un um ev'ry day, an' when dey does—gentlemen! You hear what I tell you!"

"I come so far," remarked the first voice, "dat all dem ar buckeyes what I had done bounce over my pocket."

"What you gwine to do wid so many buckeyes?" asked the second voice.

"Whol! Mer! Oh, I wuz des savin' un up fer dat ar white boy what say 'long wid de printh' machine,'" said the first voice.

Harbert, he say dat white boy is des ez good ter niggers ez ef dey all b'long ter 'im, and he say he got a head on 'im. Dat what Harbert say."

"I bin see 'im," said the second voice. "I don't like white folks myself, but I

specie dat boy got good in 'im. He come fum town."

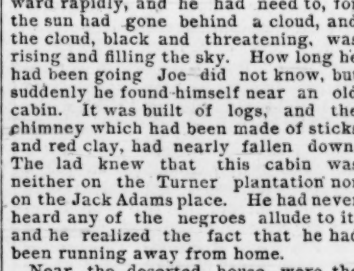
Joe Maxwell knew at once that one of the voices belonged to Mink the runaway, and he judged that the other belonged to Injun Bill, whose reputation was very bad. He knew also that the two negroes were talking about him, and he was not only gratified at the compliment paid him, but he was safer than if he had been alone in the cabin. In a spirit of mischief he called out in a sepulchral tone of voice:

"Where's Mink! I want Mink!"

He tried to imitate the tone that he had heard Mink sometimes employ when they are trying to frighten crying children into silence with the boogie man. There was no reply from Mink, but Joe could hear the two negroes breathing hard. Then imitating the voice of a woman he cried out:

"Where's Injun Bill! I want Injun Bill!"

Imagining how horrified the negroes were, and how they looked as they sat on the floor cowering with terror, he could not restrain himself. He fell into a fit of uncontrollable laughter that caused him to scatter the shucks



all over the floor. This proceeding, wholly unaccountable, added to the terror of the negroes. Injun Bill, as it afterward appeared, made a wild leap for the door, but his foot caught in a crack in the floor and he fell headlong. On top of him fell Mink, and each thought he had been caught by the thing that had frightened him. They had a terrible struggle on the floor, with all the power of the two, pinned Injun Bill to the floor.

"Who dis?" he cried, breathing hard with fear and anger.

"Me! Dat who 'tis!" said Injun Bill, angrily. "What you doin' 'pon top-er me?"

This complication caused Joe Maxwell to laugh until he could scarcely catch his breath. But at last he managed to control his voice.

"What in the name of goodness are you two trying to do?"

The negroes all start on their respective kinds of work so as to finish about the same time. Very much in the same style as a railroad is built. Several gangs of men working simultaneously on different sections of the road complete the enterprise sooner than one gang of laborers engaged on the whole route. So each engraver is given a small part of the bill to execute. He engraves it on a piece of steel known as die steel, not quite as large as a postal card. Each piece is hardened and afterward taken up on the periphery of a soft steel cylinder, known as a roll. This, in turn, is hardened like a razor and the complete note is then made up from these rolls. The rolls, by great pressure, are impressed onto a large plate which, when finished, becomes the bank note that you are accustomed to see.

A very curious machine used by engravers in their work is called the geometric lathe. It is with the aid of this machine that the peculiar and intricate lace-work patterns so familiar on our paper money are made. It looks very much like a scroll-saw, with a revolving

bed and numerous little dogs, pins and thumb-screws. Projecting over the bed is an arm carrying a finely-tempered steel graver. Still more curious is it that it is impossible for the operator on this instrument to reproduce exactly the cutting he has made, or to keep the neglected to keep the record or combination; if one of the thumb-screws is turned the hundredth part of an inch it changes the entire design.

After the engravers have finished their work upon the die it goes to the hardening room, where, by means of furnace heat and certain chemicals, it is made so hard that even a die will not scratch it. Then the die is put on the transfer press, and an exact impression is made on the circumference of a soft roll of steel. This is hardened similar to the die, and transferred to the printing-plate.

The first plate-printing presses, and those in general use today, consisted of two metal rollers, between which is a slab of iron running on four guide wheels. The press looks something like a four-arm windmill.

In using the press the printer first puts his plate on a small gas-stove, called a "jigger," rolls over the surface of the plate with ink, removing the surplus with a piece of mosquito netting and the remainder with his hand. Then he polishes the plate by rubbing it over with the soft part of his hand, covered with whiting. He does this till it shines like a mirror, leaving the engraved lines full of ink. History informs us that bank notes were first printed by the Chinese 2697 B.C., and even at that early day, plates were polished by the palm of the hand in the manner just described.

But now the Chinese are trying to learn the art of bank note engraving from Americans. Some time since I assisted in furnishing the Japanese government with an outfit which, in time, will enable them to become expert bank note engravers. The Japanese

are open to visitors.

The Science Association. The Science Association will meet at Caledonia Hall, No. 119 1/2 South Spring street, tomorrow evening. A paper on California Locusts will be read by Prof. Coquillette, and a paper on "Tardos" by William A. Spalding. Discussions on the subjects introduced will be in order. The association, which was recently organized, has quite a large membership already, and it is believed that the work undertaken will prove very interesting. The meetings are open to visitors.

Builders' Exchange. At the annual meeting of the Builders' Exchange held at Caledonia Hall on Wednesday, the following members were elected officers for the current year:

President, J. M. Griffith; first vice-president, A. Nicholls; second vice-president, John Rehnman; secretary, John Spinks; treasurer, J. P. Fowling; board of directors, long term, F. M. Green, William Rommel, H. D. Garm, Frank Powell, R. L. Bell; short term, C. C. Reynolds, Wm. D. Newell, G. Stromee, Wm. A. Fruhling, H. Hadspeith.

The basement under the California Building has been leased and paid will hereafter be the permanent quarters of the Exchange.

Marriage Licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Willis H. Marks, a native of Minnesota, 27 years of age, of St. Paul, Minn., to Martha C. Marshall, also a native of Minnesota, 24 years of age, of this city.

William Vetter, a native of Germany, 23 years of age, of Wilmington, to Mary Zirkel, also a native of Germany, 18 years of age, of San Pedro.

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The board having investigated the matter of petition of H. M. Ames et al. for leave to lay water pipes along Santa Fe avenue, the same was granted.

The bid of M. E. Frankel for groceries for the county farm for one year was accepted upon motion of Supervisor Forrester, and the Board then adjourned until Monday.

MAKING MONEY.

HOW BANK NOTES ARE PRODUCED.

By Homer Lee, President Homer Lee Bank Note Company.

CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES—COPYRIGHT, 1891, BY S. S. MCCLURE.

HE MEN WHO make the beautiful designs for bank bills are called engravers. They not only execute that particular kind of work, but it is a part of their business to make designs for bonds, stock certificates, postage and revenue stamps, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, tickets for railways, bridges, and ferry companies; in fact, they do all kinds of fine engraving from a postage stamp to a \$50,000 bond.

I will endeavor to describe very briefly and clearly the process of making a bank note. First, the design is made, partly in India ink and partly by pasting together impressions of small pieces of leather work and cycloidal



designs. This is almost an exact representation of what the bank note is to be, something after the fashion that an architect makes his plans for a building, only it is made on heavier paper and executed with a brush. These designs are so clever in their art that you might well mistake some of their designs for the engravings themselves.

A bank bill is never engraved by one man, but by a number of men. Each engraver is skilled in his own particular branch of the work; one man may be expert in engraving portraits, another in making the old English and other fancy letters you always see on the bills, another in the "script" or writing style of letter-phrases like: "will pay the bearer," or "payable to the bearer on demand."

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BIG GAME HUNTING.

SHOOTING AND TRAPPING THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

By Theodore Roosevelt.

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HE ONLY REALLY dangerous game of the United States is the grizzly bear. It is true that the cougar will under very exceptional circumstances assail the hunter, and so will the bull

moose if his pursuer blunders too near him; but with both of these animals the element of danger is so small that it may be practically disregarded. With the grizzly it is different. Any man who makes a practice of hunting this great shaggy mountain king must make up his mind that on certain occasions he will have to show nerve and good shooting in order to bring down a charging bear. Still, the danger has become much exaggerated. The average grizzly has but one idea when he sees a man, and that is to go away; it will run as quickly as a rabbit. Even when wounded a great many bears absolutely refuse to fight, seeking refuge only in flight. Nevertheless, there are plenty of grizzlies that will fight when wounded and cornered, and there are a very few which will take the offensive themselves without any particular provocation.

Personally, I have never been charged but once, and this was by a grizzly which I had twice shot and had approached to within forty yards, late one evening when I had strode away from

camp more with the hope of knocking off the head of a grouse than with the expectation of seeing any larger game. The bear came at me most resolutely, although one of my shots nicked the point of his heart, and although one of the four bullets which I put into him would have ultimately proved mortal.

All of the other bears I have killed started to run, or fell at the first fire, so that they had no chance of showing fight. It is, however, very unsafe for a man to generalize in any kind of shooting, and particularly in bear shooting, merely from his own experience. Thus, I know one gentleman, an officer of the United States army, who has killed six grizzlies, three of them charging him before they were wounded or even fired at. The incidents of the three charges were curiously alike; that is, he stumbled on the bear in each case at tolerably close quarters, at from ten to twenty yards away from him, and each time the instant the animal saw him it galloped toward him like a locomotive, only to be rolled over by a well-placed rifle ball.

The grizzly is very tenacious of life, and so great are his vitality and pugnacity that a fighting bear will continue charging when its body is fairly riddled with bullets. A shot in the

brain or spine will of course bring one down in its tracks, but even a bullet through the heart will not prevent an enraged grizzly from making good its charge at close quarters.

A man was once killed near my ranch by a grizzly under peculiar circumstances. He was one of a couple of men who had been coming down the Little Missouri on a raft in the time of the freshets. They stopped at our ranch to get lunch. Both of them were rather hard-looking customers. When they had eaten their fill they pushed off their raft again and continued down stream; but a couple of days later one of them turned up with the information that the other had been killed by a bear. They had seen the animal and had followed it into a little basin or valley less than a hundred yards across and filled with dense underbrush. Their utmost endeavors failed to enable them to catch a glimpse of the bear in this thick cover, and after circling round and round and throwing stones into it to no purpose one of the men announced his intention of crawling in after the bear. His companion remonstrated with him, vainly, and in the end went on all fours, dragging his rifle after him and peering along the gloom among the dark, twisted stems of the young growth. Before he had gone a dozen yards he came right on the bear, so close at hand that he had neither time to shoot nor so much as call out before the great paw of the bear smashed in his skull like an egg-shell.

MAKING MONEY.

HOW BANK NOTES ARE PRODUCED.

By Homer Lee, President Homer Lee Bank Note Company.

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HE MEN WHO make the beautiful designs for bank bills are called engravers. They not only execute that particular kind of work, but it is a part of their business to make designs for bonds, stock certificates, postage and revenue stamps, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, tickets for railways, bridges, and ferry companies; in fact, they do all kinds of fine engraving from a postage stamp to a \$50,000 bond.

I will endeavor to describe very briefly and clearly the process of making a bank note. First, the design is made, partly in India ink and partly by pasting together impressions of small pieces of leather work and cycloidal



designs. This is almost an exact representation of what the bank note is to be, something after the fashion that an architect makes his plans for a building, only it is made on heavier paper and executed with a brush. These designs are so clever in their art that you might well mistake some of their designs for the engravings themselves.

A bank bill is never engraved by one man, but by a number of men. Each engraver is skilled in his own particular branch of the work; one man may be expert in engraving portraits, another in making the old English and other fancy letters you always see on the bills, another in the "script" or writing style of letter-phrases like: "will pay the bearer," or "payable to the bearer on demand."

The engravers all start on their respective kinds of work so as to finish about the same time. Very much in the same style as a railroad is built. Several gangs of men working simultaneously on different sections of the road complete the enterprise sooner than one gang of laborers engaged on the whole route. So each engraver is given a small part of the bill to execute. He engraves it on a piece of steel known as die steel, not quite as large as a postal card. Each piece is hardened and afterward taken up on the periphery of a soft steel cylinder, known as a roll. This, in turn, is hardened like a razor and the complete note is then made up from these rolls. The rolls, by great pressure, are impressed onto a large plate which, when finished, becomes the bank note that you are accustomed to see.

A very curious machine used by engravers in their work is called the geometric lathe. It is with the aid of this machine that the peculiar and intricate lace-work patterns so familiar on our paper money are made. It looks very much like a scroll-saw, with a revolving

bed and numerous little dogs, pins and thumb-screws. Projecting over the bed is an arm carrying a finely-tempered steel graver. Still more curious is it that it is impossible for the operator on this instrument to reproduce exactly the cutting he has made, or to keep the neglected to keep the record or combination; if one of the thumb-screws is turned the hundredth part of an inch it changes the entire design.

After the engravers have finished their work upon the die it goes to the hardening room, where, by means of furnace heat and certain chemicals, it is made so hard that even a die will not scratch it. Then the die is put on the transfer press, and an exact impression is made on the circumference of a soft roll of steel. This is hardened similar to the die, and transferred to the printing-plate.

The first plate-printing presses, and those in general use today, consisted of two metal rollers, between which is a slab of iron running on four guide wheels. The press looks something like a four-arm windmill.

In using the press the printer first puts his plate on a small gas-stove, called a "jigger," rolls over the surface of the plate with ink, removing the surplus with a piece of mosquito netting and the remainder with his hand. Then he polishes the plate by rubbing it over with the soft part of his hand, covered with whiting. He does this till it shines like a mirror, leaving the engraved lines full of ink. History informs us that bank notes were first printed by the Chinese 2697 B.C., and even at that early day, plates were polished by the palm of the hand in the manner just described.

But now the Chinese are trying to learn the art of bank note engraving from Americans. Some time since I assisted in furnishing the Japanese government with an outfit which, in time, will enable them to become expert bank note engravers. The Japanese

are open to visitors.

The Science Association. The Science Association will meet at Caledonia Hall, No. 119 1/2 South Spring street, tomorrow evening. A paper on California Locusts will be read by Prof. Coquillette, and a paper on "Tardos" by William A. Spalding. Discussions on the subjects introduced will be in order. The association, which was recently organized, has quite a large membership already, and it is believed that the work undertaken will prove very interesting. The meetings are open to visitors.

Builders' Exchange. At the annual meeting of the Builders' Exchange held at Caledonia Hall on Wednesday, the following members were elected officers for the current year:

President, J. M. Griffith; first vice-president, A. Nicholls; second vice-president, John Rehnman; secretary, John Spinks; treasurer, J. P. Fowling; board of directors, long term, F. M. Green, William Rommel, H. D. Garm, Frank Powell, R. L. Bell; short term, C. C. Reynolds, Wm. D. Newell, G. Stromee, Wm. A. Fruhling, H. Hadspeith.

The basement under the California Building has been leased and paid will hereafter be the permanent quarters of the Exchange.

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mouth, and they prefer to supplant the present administration by a new one, and to overthrow the present administration by a new one, rather than relinquish the position which has been regularly paid since the revolution. But there is no doubt that the present outbreak has nothing to do with either young Iturbide, or the Clerical party, but is the forerunner of a revolution which will come sooner or later between the followers of the two factions of the Liberal party. F. H.

